

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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ODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Very cloudy, p. 50C (10-3). Tomorrow: Windy, temp. 54° (10-4). Yesterday: temp. 54° (10-4). LONDON: Dry, sunny, cold. Wind, N 34 (11-1). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's temp. (10-3). CHANNEL ISLES: ROME: Rain. p. 52 (10-4). NEW YORK: Cloudy. p. 53-54 (10-10). Yesterday's temp. 60°-67° (10-4). ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2.

27,299

Established 1887

Gromyko says U.S. is Lying denies Violating Ceasefire Truce

By Chalmers M. Roberts

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 21 (UPI)—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko today charged the United States with lying about its actions in the Middle East.

In his annual Kremlin policy address to the United Nations General Assembly, Mr. Gromyko also denied the United States for what said is "still an American war" in Indochina.

He aside from fully backing the nations and castigating Israel, that the Cuban issue apparently has been resolved, Mr. Gromyko opened the doors to negotiations with the United States on him and on strategic arms limitation and on strategic arms limitation on the SALT talks.

I sum, Mr. Gromyko's speech induced no surprises. Even his usually fulsome praise for the an institution at this 25th anniversary gathering was an echo of the recent words of the man in the Kremlin, Communist party boss Leonid Brezhnev. Mr. Gromyko added a kind word for UN Secretary-General Thant.

"Chairman, Adventurism,"

a charging Israeli leaders with being "under the spell of chauvinism and political adventurism" obsessed with the desire to in the alien territories they seized," Mr. Gromyko linked Israeli policy to additional pons he said were coming from his patrons, though he did not the United States.

Mr. Gromyko said that "if we doing any prompting," it is toward peace" in the Middle East and to avoid "a renew military collision" that would caught with the danger of the union of the conflict," probably meaning into a U.S.-U.S. confrontation.

Mr. Gromyko dismissed as "nothing but a fabrication" what he as "an allegation" that cow had violated some kind of the cease-fire, a refer to Washington charges of let collusion in moving missiles the cease-fire zone along the Canal. And he added, there no doubt that Washington too well aware of this."

A said that the United States made "any attempt to dis anything like cease-fire terms the Soviet Union."

Current Line:

of this followed the current line that Moscow bears no responsibility for cease-fire violations since it was not a party to agreement and there were no violations anyway.

Then, the Middle East to Mr. Gromyko said:

by then, are these trumped-up allegations being dismissed by the United States almost to point of hysteria?" Is it not they want to cover up their actions and those of Israel, are increasingly complicated in the search for a political settle in the Middle East?

ewise, with no grounds whatever, a propaganda campaign been mounted about some kind averted Soviet arrangements allegedly jeopardizing the of the United States. This nation has fallen flat too," never, in his remarks about Middle East, Cuba and Vietnam.

Mr. Gromyko avoided perceiving his attack on the United States. His Indochina remarks backed the Communist cause and said those of President Nixon were aimed at continuing on Page 4, Col. 1.)

Jordan Says Iraq's Troops are Leaving Under Pressure

By William J. Coughlin

JORDAN, Oct. 21—Iraq began withdrawal of its military forces in Jordan. Jordanian sources said here that re were believed to be between 10,000 and 15,000 Iraqi on Jordanian soil before the withdrawal began.

Hussein announced last hat he had requested urgent ions with the Iraqi government at the earliest possible moment. He declined to say that his request withdrawal of the regular forces stationed in the first time army forces isolated today why the withdrawal was being asked—the reasoning the alleged duplicity of during the September battle near here between the s and Jordanians.

Atta Gasib, who commands the 27th Iraqi Armored Division, said the 27th Iraqi Armored Division was ordered by Jordanian



CHOSÉN PEERS—Philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre speaking to workers at a Renault plant on the trial of Maoist Alain Krivine, in its second day yesterday. Mr. Sartre, who was due to testify at the trial, told the workers that it had never been worthwhile for him to testify in court, and that consequently he would not appear at the trial, but "would give evidence in front of you." Story on Page 3.

Coroner Reports on FLQ Murder

Crucifix Chain Strangled Laporte

MONTREAL, Oct. 21 (Reuters)—The coroner said today that Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte was strangled with the chain of the crucifix he wore around his neck.

The postmortem report contradicted first accounts that Mr. Laporte, kidnapper, victim of the extremist Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ), had been shot in the head.

Police meanwhile reported they had arrested two men in connection with hoax telephone calls during the night which had revived hopes for the release of British diplomat James Cross, kidnapped by FLQ extremists on Oct. 5.

The hoax callers had claimed to be FLQ representatives and said they were ready to negotiate on the Canadian government's offer to give the kidnappers safe conduct for the kidnappers if they hand over the 49-year-old Briton to

Cuban officials on St. Helen Island in the St. Lawrence River.

The island has been turned into an extension of the Cuban Consulate in Montreal, with extra territorial status to facilitate a possible handshake.

Federal Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and Quebec's Liberal Premier Robert Bourassa paid a brief visit to Mrs. Barbara Cross

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Bruce Said to Be Discouraged By Deadlock at Peace Talks

By Henry Giinger

PARIS, Oct. 21 (NYT)—After two months of talking to the Communist side, Ambassador David K. E. Bruce, the chief American negotiator at the Vietnam peace talks, has found himself in much the same deadlock as his predecessor, Henry Cabot Lodge, informed sources indicated, and there are indications that he is feeling the same discouragement.

The Communists continue to insist that the United States abandon the present Saigon regime, headed by President Nguyen Van

Thieu, and Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, and allow the establishment of a coalition that will include Communists. At least this is the way the United States continues to interpret the demand—which the Communists continuously repeat—that it abandon the "puppet" regime that it has imposed on the South Vietnamese people.

But the Communists would work only with those who declared themselves in favor of peace, democracy, neutrality and independence. The test of sincerity in Communism

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

GIs Invent Battle to Justify a General's Medal

By Gloria Emerson

SAIGON, Oct. 21 (NYT)—The U.S. Army has awarded a Silver Star for valor to a general in Vietnam on the basis of a description of acts of heroism in Cambodia that were invented by enlisted men under orders.

The decoration was presented last Thursday to Brig. Gen. Eugene P. Forrester, who was then assistant commander of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). The presentation was at division headquarters in Phuoc Vinh, north of Saigon.

An Army spokesman has said that Gen. Forrester had not seen the citation and that the general did not know that enlisted men had used more imagination than facts to write it.

The Army announced later today that an official investigation would be conducted into the awarding of the Silver Star to Gen. Forrester.

The Syrians were using the same green signal flare as the Iraqis for an identification color, the army brigadier charged. He also said the Iraqis were jamming Jordanian communications.

He said Amman ordered Jordanian tanks to withhold fire while an attempt was made to sort out matters with the Iraqi and Syrian governments. When the Iraqis withdrew, an all-out three-day battle erupted between the Syrians and the Jordanians.

Col. Newman did not order it

out of knowledge of a specific act of valor but said that Gen. Forrester had flown a command helicopter in the Cambodian operation and that he had frequently heard how courageous the general was.

"I just assumed it was checked," Col. Newman said. He added that he was new to his job as chief of staff with the division and that he had assumed that the necessary data for the drafting of a Silver

Star citation would be collected in the usual manner, without difficulty or delay.

The usual procedure normally involves getting eyewitness reports of one or more acts of heroism, with the dates and details. These reports are written up into a draft submitted to a board for approval.

What Col. Newman did not know, he said, was that the enlisted men were required to draft a citation under a deadline with no dates or any records of Gen. Forrester's actions.

In the rush to abide by his orders, however, the usual preliminaries went by the board, although the Army cannot explain why it was not possible to collect eyewitness statements first.

Chances that the Silver Star

citation was based on an improvized paper came from a group of enlisted men. They work in the Awards and Decorations Office, Adjutant General's Section, 15th Administration Co. of the division's rear offices in an Army base camp at Bien Hoa.

Six men signed a letter dated Oct. 5 stating that personnel in the office were required to "prepare a descriptive narrative of his supposed acts of valor, a citation for these imaginary acts."

"Generals are in a very delicate position," he said. "They have to be very careful about what they do."

The officer acknowledged having heard gossip about "battalion commanders' packets"—clusters of medals that the colonels who are in charge of battalions are rumored to be awarded regularly.

"But you always hear that kind of grumbling," he said. "Hall,

the commander of an infantry battalion earns those awards."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (NYT)—Almost half of the Army generals who served in Vietnam last year brought back medals for bravery in combat. No more than one in ten average service men got similar awards.

Army records show that 57 generals returned from service in Vietnam in 1969. Of these, 26 received the Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross or Bronze Star for valor. After the Medal of Honor and Distinguished Service Cross, these awards are the highest decorations for bravery in combat that the Army confers.

According to the Army, roughly 345,000 American soldiers of all ranks returned from Vietnam in 1969. They received a total of 36,002 Silver Stars, Distinguished Flying Crosses or Bronze Stars for valor.

In addition, 50 of the 57 generals received the Distinguished Service Medal for their tours in Vietnam. This medal is given for meritorious service in a position of great responsibility. The service need not be in combat.

An officer in the awards branch of the Pentagon said that he would be "very skeptical" of any report that a general had received an award to which he was not entitled.

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Vietnam Reds Step Up War; 7 GIs Die in Copter Collision

SAIGON, Oct. 21 (UPI)—Comunist forces increased the tempo of fighting with a series of attacks yesterday throughout South Vietnam, but the heaviest American casualties were caused by the collision in flight of two U.S. Army helicopters.

The U.S. military command said seven Americans were killed and two injured yesterday when an OH-6 observation helicopter and a UH-1 Huey gunship collided and crashed in Quang Ngai Province about 335 miles northeast of Saigon.

Communists shot down another U.S. Army observation helicopter yesterday near An Khe, 240 miles northeast of Saigon. The command said two Americans were killed and another wounded.

In the series of Red attacks, spokesman said Communists shellled the U.S. air base at Da Nang on the northern coast, and an allied naval base in the extreme south end also ambushed a truck convoy being escorted by U.S. troops.

Seven Americans were wounded in the ambush of the convoy, which was moving along Highway 1 northwest of Qui Nhon, a coastal city 250 miles northeast of Saigon, military spokesman said. Seven civilians also were reported wounded in the attack, and Communist casualties were listed as seven dead.

The rocket attack on the air base at Da Nang caused neither casualties nor significant damage, spokesman said, but there were heavy damage and casualties at the "Solid Anchor" naval base, situated on an estuary of the Song One Doc River at the southern tip of South Vietnam.

Allied military sources said at least 25 persons, including ten U.S. and South Vietnamese Navy personnel, were wounded in the mortar and recoilless-rifle attack late last night.

The sources said at least one river patrol boat was sunk but gave no further description of the damage other than to say it was heavy. They said about 40 rounds of mortar and recoilless-rifle fire hit the base.

The command said U.S. Army and Marine units fought two battles with Communist forces in the northern quarter of South Vietnam, killing 37 Communists without suffering casualties.

In Cambodia, government spokesman in Saigon said South Vietnamese troops killed 12 Communists yesterday in fighting west of Siem Reap, 65 miles southeast of Phnom Penh.

Cambodian field commanders said a 6,000-man task force scattered two Communist regiments yesterday as they made final preparations for an attack on Phnom Penh.

Cambodian planes followed up with raids against the Communist force in the area, 20 miles south of the capital.

Allied sources in Saigon said meanwhile that South Vietnamese and Cambodian commanders are planning a dry-season offensive against the Communist forces in Cambodia.

The sources said Vietnamese officers planned to take advantage of the recent lull in Communist attacks in South Vietnam to send more troops into Cambodia for the new campaign. About 10,000 South Vietnamese troops are now reported in Cambodia.

"It is possible that Gen. Forrester could have seen a lot of action," Pvt. Olsstad said Monday, "but he certainly did not see this action and the award he accepted is for action that never existed."

Pvt. Olsstad's version was corroborated by two other enlisted men—Spec. 4 Roy Trent, 22, and Spec. 4 Richard Kempkins, 21.

International Unit On Alleged U.S. Crimes Will Meet

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 21 (UPI)—The self-appointed International Commission of Inquiry into alleged U.S. war crimes in Indochina announced that it will hold a four-day "hearing" in Stockholm this week.

The commission has called witnesses from North and South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. It will study documents and issue its conclusions at the end of the meeting.

"The material to be presented covers the period from the day President Nixon took office up till now," an organizer said.

Prof. Gunnar Myrdal, who sits on the 11-member commission said it will not "act as a court."

"It is strictly a commission of investigation which will study the facts presented," he said.

The hearings Thursday through Sunday will be covered by the second TV channel of the Swedish Broadcasting Corp.

My Lai Defense Delayed After Prosecution Rests

FORT HOOD, Texas, Oct. 21 (UPI)—Opening defense testimony in the court-martial of Staff Sgt. David Mitchell, on trial for his role in the alleged 1968 massacre of civilians in My Lai, South Vietnam, was postponed today to give his attorney more time to prepare for an attack on Phnom Penh.

The prosecution in a surprise move, had rested its case yesterday after presenting only three witnesses. They testified that they saw Sgt. Mitchell fire into a ditch into which old men, women and children had been herded.

The sources said Vietnamese officers planned to take advantage of the recent lull in Communist attacks in South Vietnam to send more troops into Cambodia for the new campaign. About 10,000 South Vietnamese troops are now reported in Cambodia.

"Because of the Communists' hard position, speculation has arisen once again on how interested the Communist side is in a negotiated agreement. In turn, this has led to speculation as to how long Mr. Bruce, who is 72 and came out of retirement to accept the task, will be prepared to continue as chief negotiator."

The American side is entertaining the possibility that Hanoi may decide to string things out for as long as necessary until the United States withdraws all its forces, inasmuch as the withdrawal process appears irreversible. Hanoi would then take its chances with a Saigon government short of its foreign military support.

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The prosecution in a surprise



BIG WEDDING—Two unidentified Caucasian couples (left, right foreground) among the 790 married in Seoul.

790 Couples Wed in Seoul in World's Largest Nuptials

SEOUL, Oct. 21 (UPI)—While nearly 10,000 well-wishers looked on, a white-robed minister in a crown-like hat proclaimed before 790 couples mated shoulder to shoulder in a gymnasium here: "I now declare you married before God."

Those married today were adherents of the sect, including 1,078 Koreans, 470 Japanese, and 22 other foreigners, among them 13 Americans.

The Koreans and Japanese were matched with the help of the church after a period of communal life here. The other foreigners had become engaged before coming to Korea.

To the tune of Wagner's "Wedding March" and overtures played by a Korean Navy band, and hymns played on an electronic organ, the couples filed into the Changchung municipal gymnasium, in which the domed ceiling was bedecked with bunting and streamers.

Moon Sung Myung, the founder and leader of the Tongil Church, standing on a white pedestal, sprinkled holy water from a silver urn on the bridegrooms as they passed beneath him.

His wife, also in a gown of white silk and a star-studded crown-like hat, stood across a patch of yellow cotton cloth on another white pedestal and sprinkled water on the brides.

It took 53 minutes for the couples to line up in 27 rows on the wooden floor, which was covered with white cloth. The brides wore white traditional Korean dresses, white rubber shoes, white veils and white gloves, and each held a bouquet of white chrysanthemums and pink carnations.

The men were dressed in black or dark gray suits and white gloves.

During the two-hour nuptials, they heard four speeches, including a message from former Japanese Premier Nobusuke Kishi, and congratulatory remarks by Korea's vice-minister of culture and information. Among a number of flower

baskets and wreaths sent by well-wishers, was one from Korean Premier Chung Il Kwon.

At least two brides fainting during the ceremony, which ended with three shots in unison of "Mansel," meaning long life to the newly wed.

The 790 couples then took a tour through this capital city in 40 buses and attended a "night of festivity" at the gymnasium in which comedians, singers and dancers entertained them.

The couples have pledged to remain celibate for the first 40 days of their marriage—a period corresponding to Jesus Christ's 40-day fast in the wilderness.

A spokesman of the church said the wedding cost about \$100,000. Each bride and bridegroom paid \$55, he added.

It was the sixth mass wedding sponsored by the Tongil Church since 1960. In one, in 1968, 436 couples, all Korean, were married.

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U.S. Weatherman Woman Joins Leary in Algiers Exile

LAIERS, Oct. 21 (AP)—Bernardine Dohrn, sought by the United States as one of the most wanted fugitives in the United States, joined Timothy Leary and Eldridge Cleaver in Algeria today.

Leary, the Black Panther leader, said in a telephone interview Miss Dohrn, 28, would appear in Leary at a press conference tomorrow.

Miss Dohrn has been granted political asylum in Algeria, a spokesman at the Black Panther headquarters here said tonight.

The arrival of Leary, once the major American advocate of the use of hallucinatory drugs, was announced yesterday. He plans to work with the Black Panther party.

Miss Dohrn's presence here excuses J. Edgar Hoover and his agents from the paper tigers they are said to be.

Miss Dohrn, 28, is described by FBI as a leader of the extremist Weatherman faction of the radicals for a Democratic Society, radical group calling for revolution in the United States. She is charged with possessing and transporting explosives with intent to injure.

Cleaver, who escaped from prison San Luis Obispo, Calif., on Sept. 1, arrived in Algiers Saturday with wife Rosemary, informed sources reported.

No Extradition Treaty WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (NYT)—Officials here have indicated that the United States has no extradition treaty with Algeria, so there would be no legal basis for requesting Leary's extradition. The officials also noted that U.S.-Algerian diplomatic ties were severed following the Arab-Israeli war June, 1967, although the United States is permitted by Algeria to maintain a small diplomatic establishment as part of the Swiss embassy.

Diplomats familiar with Algerian affairs said that the revolutionary



Bernadine Dohrn

Attempt at a Dialogue

Justice Dept.'s Campus Visit Goes Up in Marijuana Smoke

By Ken W. Clawson

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 21 (WPT)—The Justice Department's first effort to start a dialogue on college campuses went up in smoke Monday night at Mount Holyoke College.

A 90-minute exchange between Assistant Attorney General William Ruckelshaus and 1,200 students ended abruptly when several

13 Panthers Assert Trial Is Political

By Edith Evans Asbury

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (NYT)—Defense lawyers and two defendants representing themselves yesterday attacked the state's case against 13 Black Panthers as a politically motivated conspiracy to destroy the party.

In opening statements to the jury of 11 men and one woman, the defense spokesmen asserted that the Black Panther party itself was on trial.

The agreement in principle was reached after an all-night negotiating session between the two sides with federal mediators, and the union leaders picketed removed from TWA installations at 7 a.m. after a 23-hour walkout.

A TWA spokesman said international flights probably would be in full operation by the end of the day. The airline maintained a portion of its international service during the strike but had canceled all its domestic flights yesterday.

A spokesman for the National Mediation Board said details of the settlement would not be announced until it was submitted to the union membership for approval.

Two in Texas Guilty

School Bus Blasts

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Page 6—Thursday, October 22, 1970 *

The Rogers-Gromyko Talks

Foreign Minister Gromyko's meeting today with President Nixon and his lengthy private talks in New York with Secretary of State Rogers came at a crucial point for the administration's policy of negotiation, not confrontation. Substantive discussion of such subjects as the Middle East, Vletoam, Berlin and the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) has been overtaken by a more fundamental question: good faith. The United States has been trying to communicate that one simple message for weeks, while probing for Russia's future intentions.

Moscow's recent baffling behavior can be explained as a dangerous reversion to traditional power politics. Soviet missile cheating at Suez. Its complicity in Syria's recent tank invasion of Jordan, its now pressures on the Berlin access routes. Its unhelpfulness in the Vietnam negotiations and its recent naval activity in Cuba all fit a central canon of power politics. A sovereign country should take advantage of every tactical opportunity to accumulate gains against its adversary, however marginal and whatever the damaging effect on larger issues.

In the nuclear era, that approach can lead to disaster. If the great nuclear powers try to squeeze the maximum patty advantage out of every situation and to put their potential opponent at a constant disadvantage, the result sooner or later will be a confrontation that can easily slip out of control.

The administration's message for the Kremlin is that it is prepared to exercise restraint in small matters as well as large, and to recognize that the legitimate concerns of the other side must be kept in mind. It wants to know whether the Soviet Union is ready to proceed in the same spirit.

This approach—and a stern public warning—seem to have produced rapid results in the recent Cuban missile mini-crisis. A secret understanding evidently has been

reached that the Russians would remove from Cienfuegos equipment for a base to serve missile-carrying submarines. Moscow, after withdrawing two ships from the harbor, publicly announced its continuing intention to abide by the terms of the Khrushchev-Kennedy understanding that ended the 1962 missile crisis. That understanding bars Soviet nuclear missiles and other offensive weapons from Cuba.

On recent Berlin harassments, including a threat to close the air corridors, immediate allied use of those corridors brought the unusual Soviet statement that a subordinate official had erred. The probability is that the sudden Soviet recalcitrance shown at the last four-power meeting on Berlin will also ease as negotiations proceed.

In the Mideast, by contrast, Moscow is not pulling back from its violations of the standstill cease-fire. Soviet tactics seem aimed less at achieving a settlement than at keeping the area in turmoil—short of war—to aid Soviet penetration. In Indochina, Moscow again seems less interested in facilitating a settlement than in keeping its two main adversaries—Washington and Peking—embroiled.

Overall, Soviet policy suggests that confrontation, short of major war, is not seen as inconsistent with negotiation but, perhaps, as part of the process. This is a concept American minds find far less congenial.

As shown in the current Harris poll, Americans overwhelmingly favor a Kosygin-Nixon meeting. They also believe it possible for the United States and Russia to come to a workable long-term agreement to control wars in the world.

What Moscow seems to have in mind is a more limited modus vivendi, neither peace nor cold war. Unless Soviet tactics change, Americans will have to be encouraged to lower their sights—and raise their guard—to avoid pernicious disillusionment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Legendary Reformer

If anyone had based a movie on the actual life of Mexico's Lazaro Cardenas, critics would have called it too fantastic. Here was truly the stuff of legend and legend: The peasant boy who left school at 11 to help support his family; the jailed young revolutionary under death sentence, smuggled out to freedom in a burp bag; the politician who broke with his party, campaigned on horseback through the country and won the presidency with 80 percent of the votes; the president who brought off one of the authentic social and economic revolutions of this century, then gave up power freely at 45 when his term was up. Incredible!

Mr. Cardenas was a man for his time.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Agnew From Afar

Mr. Agnew's contribution is beyond analysis. He has become the voice of the right—the unpoor, unblack and unyoung. But in so doing he has deftly made himself a national entertainment, a political figure of formidable power who "says it is like it is" to the joy of suburbanites and, in the cities, of hard hats. President Nixon, once the Vice-President's涵子 have sun in, takes the smoothing statesmanlike stance. It is a combination of hard sell and soft sell which is drawing the admiration of tough political commentators as a genuine new contribution to American political practice.

The most disquieting theme of the election is the anti-campus, anti-student, indeed anti-youth note. The young, who were advised to work through their discontent in practical politics, are now shunned. Mr. Agnew has done his work well: youth, education and unpatiotic radicalism have been made into political synonyms.

—From the *Times* (London).

Quebec and France

No condemnation of the crime committed by the Quebec FLQ could be too harsh. Repression is universal in the face of methods which, if they were to be extended, would constitute a real regression of civilization. Yet this should not be turned to profit for doying the Quebec fact, which exists. Carried away by the enthusiasm of a people, Gen. de Gaulle confronted world public opinion with a fact it was ignorant of. He offered the Quebec people the cooperation of France. He never intended to exonerate them from their own responsibility for their future.

Extremists subsequently grafted on revolutionary agitation. The phenomenon is not new. The tragic death of the unfortunate Pierre Laporte—whose least merit in our eyes is not that he made himself the standard-bearer of cooperation between France

and Quebec as early as 1964—might not be useless for the Quebec people, if, far from making them rise against each other, it made them unite for assuming their destiny all together.

—From *La Nacion* (Paris).

Enlarging the EEC

It is certainly important that agreement be reached on an equitable sharing of the costs and benefits in an enlarged Community. Unless this can be done there is no chance of the House of Commons giving its approval to British entry. But it is highly doubtful whether suitable safeguards can be worked out purely in terms of some numerical formula or other.

A suitable transitional period—to allow time both for adaptation and to see how the distribution of the burden works out in practice—coupled with a firm undertaking to ensure fair shares for all members, is the most sensible way of resolving the problem.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

Lindsay's Strategy

Mr. Lindsay has decided not to come out fully for the Democratic party, no doubt in order not to burn all his boats, and also so as to be able to resist pressure to declare himself for the presidency in 1972. So far that does not look like being a good year. Far better to wait until 1976. In the meantime be a sphinx. There is subtlety in the tactic, and caution, too.

What then of the third possibility—running as an independent? Mr. Lindsay's principal aide and deputy mayor, Mr. Richard Aurelio, has called for the "building of a new political center" out of the various disaffected radical groups who were the mainstay of Sen. Eugene McCarthy's campaign.

That is also a possibility, although for a man with the chance of capturing one of the two main parties it is something to keep in reserve rather than flourish now.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

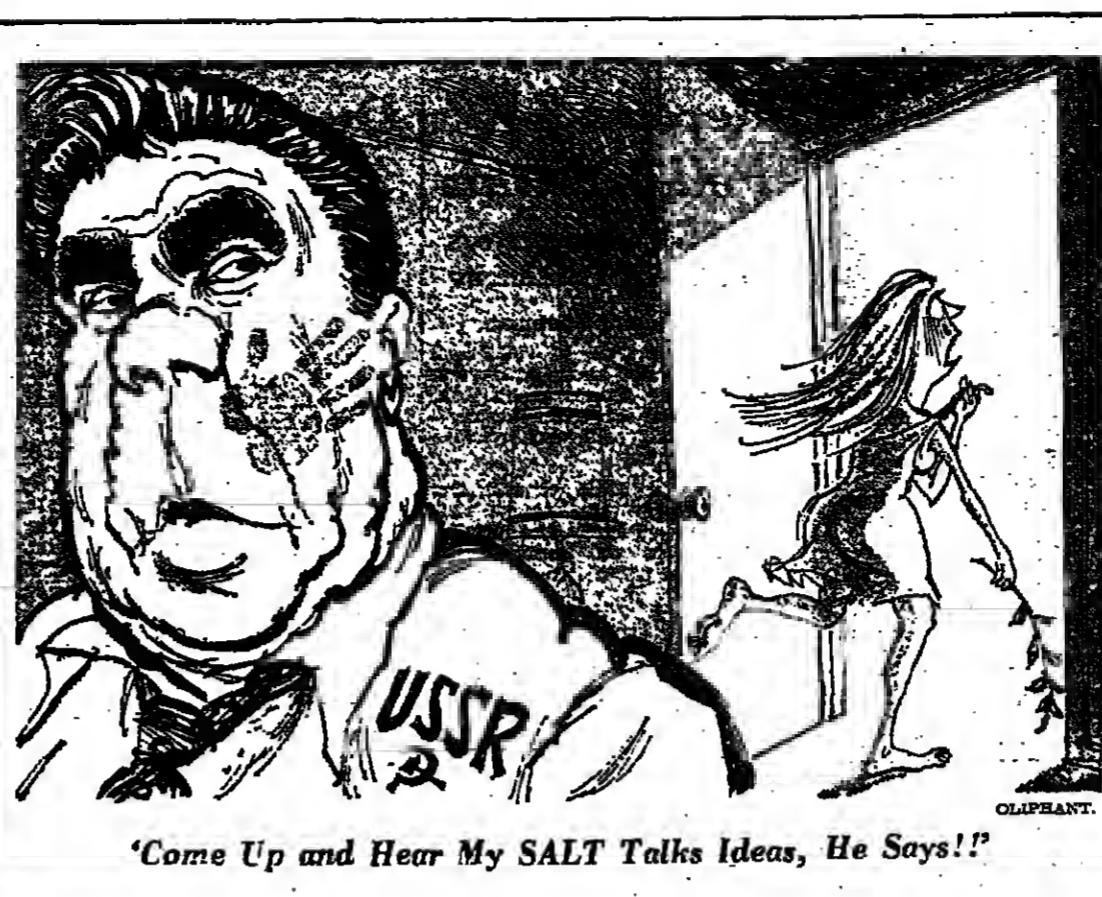
Oct. 22, 1885

PARIS—Lady subscribers to the Comédie Française are revolting against the famous prohibition of the wearing of hats in the orchestra stalls. "What is it?" asked one lady indignantly, "that people complain of? If they can't see over the hats, let them look round the sides." She scornfully rejected the suggestion that this is an annoying business. It is the business of men to be gallant and make sacrifices for ladies.

Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 22, 1880

NEW YORK—Mr. W. A. Harriman said today that his company, the American Steamship Corporation, will begin operating SI ships, both freight and passenger, over routes which, before the war, were controlled by German and Austrian lines. These vessels will all fly the Pan-American flag. The company plans to extend its business between New York and Hamburg, as well as to South American ports.



Poor Richard's Political Almanac

By James Reston

WHAT'S good for the President is good for America.

Elect a Democratic Congress—lose all. Elect the Republicans—conquer all.

The thoughts of youth are bad, bad thoughts.

When in doubt, comfort the comfortable and afflict the afflicted.

Silence may be golden, but, out in a silent Majority.

Patriotism and Republicanism are the answers to peace and prosperity.

Let the greatest part of news hard hats and blue collars to come to the aid of the Republican party.

Success does not render the dirty tricks of politics any less dirty, but it helps.

Goodell is no good.

For Republicans to repudiate John Lindsay is natural; for him to repudiate the Republicans is a disgrace.

Youth will not be served—not around here!

Vice-Presidents rush in where Presidents fear to tread.

When many people are out of work, unemployment results, as Calvin Coolidge said, and the Democrats are to blame.

Where the people lead, there I am. What the people fear, that I emphasize.

We most go forward together and lower our voices—as soon as the election is over.

Down with all four-letter words—especially Gore.

Have mercy on the hairy hooligans, for they may be our best chance of staying in office.

When you have a weak argument, abuse and accuse.

Moro war may be the path to everlasting peace.

Never beat around a Texas Bush.

Poverty has its advantages: Empty pockets travel safe.

With your help, we can make the elephant pass through the eye of a needle.

Sometimes we must do wrong in small ways for the sake of doing right in large ways.

What this country needs is unity and a good 50-cent haircut.

No Eyewash in Ohio

By Joseph Kraft

CLEVELAND.—President Nixon's visit to Ohio Monday sums up the politics in this state. Instead of coming here to Cleveland, where the votes are, the President went to the Republican party in Columbus.

The fact is that party competition around clear-cut issues has this year driven out eyewash politics. A liberal Democrat, John Gilligan, is a shoo-in for governor, while another liberal Democrat, Howard Metzenbaum, is seeking Rep. Robert Tait Jr., a tough race for the Senate.

Traditionally Ohio has been a bastion of competitive politics. All the issues that divided the nation—the struggles between North and South, labor and management, ethnic and racial minorities—came to a head in this state. From Hayes through McKinley to Taft, the men who went all the way were men who took their stands.

But postwar affluence softened Ohio politics. On the Democratic side, the dominant figure became the former governor and senator Frank Lausche, an ethnic hero around Cleveland who reasonably raised rural areas by not pressing economic issues. On the Republican side, Gov. James Rhodes of Columbus and former National Committee Chairman Ray Bliss of Akron built a potent machine based on busing issues in favor of "nuts and bolts" politics.

Both postwar affluence softened Ohio politics, however, built a gap between the leaders and the led. As government turned its back on growing needs, voters turned off. The percentage of Ohioans voting in presidential elections fell from 45 in 1940 to 37 in 1968. In gubernatorial and congressional elections, the drop was from 35 percent in 1932 to 27 percent in 1968.

Aspiring politicians inevitably built on the chance of capturing one of the two main parties; it is something to keep in reserve rather than flourish now.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

GOP Fights Back

The Republican candidates are making a sharp riposte to these charges. Roger Clegg, the state auditor who is running for governor, has accused Gilligan of being a free-spender, and stirring up student and black militants.

Tait has asserted his willingness to "stand up for Nixon" on the economy. He has hit out at Metzenbaum for favoring a "dog-out" on Vietnam. When charged that associated Metzenbaum with a Communist side, Gov. James Rhodes of Columbus and former National Committee Chairman Ray Bliss of Akron built a potent machine based on busing issues in favor of "nuts and bolts" politics.

Most of the evidence suggests that the Democrats had the better of the argument. Polls by both parties and the Cleveland Press show Gilligan way ahead. Apart from being caught up in the loan scandal, Clegg is a dullish campaigner.

The race for Senate seems to be far closer. Metzenbaum is Jewish and openly charges of using his wealth to buy his way into politics. Tait is still a great name in Ohio, and he will probably win out.

But that is not the point. The point is that in Ohio the fix politely known as accommodation politics has been blown. The state has become, as it was in the days when Ohio was the mother of presidents, a forum for issues that count on the national scene.

Letters

The Election Issues

In regard to The New York Times editorial, "The Issues of 1970" (Oct. 13), I can't for the life of me comprehend why a large newspaper would use its influence and wording to skirt the problems facing not only the President and other authorities, but each and every level-headed citizen. I completely disagree with their point of view on what are current issues and how to present and do something about the real domestic issues in the United States today. If The New York Times says calling a spade a spade and speaking out on the facts of the situation is a major political effort to win control of the House and Senate through the exploitation of fear, anxiety, and frustration, then The New York Times had better wake up to the national feelings of the situation as it is. The problems of the conduct of foreign policy, the management of the government's relationship with the economy and the promotion of social justice under law are all real problems inherited from the last administration that the present administration is making considerable progress with.

The war in Southeast Asia and the major crisis in the Middle East are being taken care of quite well, so there is actually no political issue at all on these two subjects.

To blatantly attack the elected leader, the President, and the Vice-President at a time when they are attempting to provide strong leadership (when it is most needed) against social maladies, when these social ills cannot be tackled by anyone else with effective results, is playing party politics to the nth.

ROBERT F. DULIN.

Nice.

The American Condition

A 42-Year-Old Yale Law Professor's Controversial View

In its Sept. 26 issue the *New Yorker* magazine carried long excerpts from Charles A. Reich's "The Greening of America," to be published tomorrow by Random House, New York. The *New Yorker* says that the volume of reader reaction is approaching that for pieces such as John Hersey's "Hiroshima," Rachel Carson's "Silent Spring" and James Baldwin's "From a Region of My Mind." The reaction is one of adulation or, to a lesser extent, protest.

John Kenneth Galbraith wrote to say that Mr. Reich had put on paper what Prof. Galbraith had so long wanted to say. A Harvard law professor covered two pages with a scathing attack on what he considers Mr. Reich's muddle-headedness.

Mr. Reich is a 42-year-old professor of law at Yale University. In addition to a course on constitutional law, he teaches an undergraduate course called "The Individual in America."

He wrote this article, and one to follow, for The New York Times, to synthesize his views of the American condition as presented in "The Greening of America" (a title meant to suggest a rebirth, green plants pushing up through concrete).

By Charles A. Reich

DAY-TODAY events leave us with a feeling of chaos; it seems as if we must be mere spectators at the decline and fall of our country. But the same events are capable of being understood as part of a larger process of social change—a process that is timeless and yet fundamentally hopeful. And we may regain the power to make our own future—if only we understand what is taking place.

In Spain, the American President rides in an open car with a military dictator who by using a lawless force has repressed all meaningful social progress. In Vietnam, halfway around the world, young Americans are compelled to fight in support of another corrupt dictatorship.

These are not separate events; they are symptoms of a larger pattern. Women's Liberation, black militancy, the campaign against the SST, Gay Liberation—the long list of youth are not separate events either; they too are related. The many wars, the many revolutions, are one.

The agonies of the great industrial nations, and especially our own, are no mystery. They have been fully predicted and explained by many social thinkers. There is much room for argument among schools of thought, but the main outline is clear.

Neither machines nor material progress are inherently bad. But we have achieved our progress by a system which shortsightedly wastes man and nature by failing to protect them in the haste for gain. A rising crime rate, extremes of inequality, neglect of social needs, personal alienation and loss of meaning, disorder and

war are all manifestations of the underlying process of corporate exploitation.

Need for Reform

This process has now reached a point where remedial action is desperately urgent. Knowing this, why are we unable to guide our progress along more rational lines? Why is our system so rigid that it ignores even the mild remedies proposed by its own presidential commission?

This brings us to a second element of our crisis: an element which also can be explained. American society has been amalgamated into a single monolith of power—the corporate state, which includes both the private and public structures. This monolith is not responsible to democratic or even executive control.

The corporate state is mindless and irrational. It rolls along with a momentum of its own, producing a society that is ever more at war with its own inhabitants. Again, there is plenty of room for different theories of the state, but the major pattern of unthinking and uncontrollable power must by now be accepted.

If our nation's immobility can be explained and understood, we must ask once more: Why are we unable to reform our system? All social systems are merely the creation of men; men make them and can change them. But the power to act is limited by our consciousness. Today most Americans are not conscious of the realities of their society.

One segment of the American people remains at a level of consciousness that was formed when we were a land of small villages and individual opportunity. Consciousness I is unable to accept the reality of an interdependent society that requires collective responsibility.



Charles A. Reich

Ulbricht Gets Warm Prague Reception

East German Chief Starts 4-Day Visit

PRAGUE, Oct. 21 (Reuters)—Czechoslovakia's leaders turned out a warm, flag-waving welcome today for East German leader Walter Ulbricht, making his first visit here since his country joined in the August, 1968, Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Ulbricht, who was spurred by the population on his last visit shortly before the invasion, was cheered and waved at by students, workers and pensioners who were driven out to Ruzyně airport and equipped with red, gold and black East German flags.

His four-day visit comes a week after Czechoslovakia's first working contacts with a West German representative, in the first step toward an improvement of relations between Bonn and Prague.

Mr. Ulbricht's talks with Czechoslovak leaders will probably cover the East Bloc's burgeoning relations with West Germany.

In an arrival speech, he reminded Czechoslovak leaders of the treaty on friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries in 1967.

Observers here regard his visit as an effort to ensure that Czechoslovakia's move toward better relations with Bonn is not made at the expense of friendship and cooperation with East Berlin.

Czechoslovakia is committed to devoting a large part of its foreign trade to East Germany over the next five years, but an improvement in relations with West Germany could mean an eventual reduction in purchases from East Germany.

One example is in communications equipment. East Germany currently supplies Czechoslovakia—and most Communist countries—with teleprinters. But the Czechs have already begun setting up production lines to manufacture more modern West German teleprinters under license.

Mr. Ulbricht's aim is believed to be to keep such losses of Czechoslovak business to a minimum and to ensure that Prague maintains its traditional solidarity with the Communist viewpoint on international questions concerning Germany and West Berlin.

The East German delegation includes Premier Willi Stoph, Foreign Minister Otto Winzer, Politburo member Erich Honecker and economic chief, Guenter Mittag.

Soviet Device Cuts Toxic Exhausts

TODAY'S TECHNOLOGY

MOSCOW, Oct. 21 (Reuters)—Soviet engineers have invented a device for car engines which virtually eliminates carbon monoxide and other toxic exhausts, Tass reported today.

The device, a third the size of an ordinary telephone and easily fitted, helps cut oil consumption by 35 percent and gasoline consumption by up to 5 percent, according to Tass.

The news agency gave no details of how it worked, but said it had been successfully tested and had been recommended for Volga sedans. Designers were still working on it.

© Los Angeles Times

The second article will appear tomorrow.



FAMILY GREETINGS—East German Comunist party leader Walter Ulbricht (left) gets a warm hug as he arrives in Prague from Czech party chief Gustav Husak.

German Couple Lose Court Bid to 'Keep on the Grass'

By Dan Morgan

FRANKFURT, Oct. 20 (AP)—A district court has upheld the sanctity of German grass by ordering any large-scale trials of intellectuals and dissidents for political protests of 1968 and 1969.

According to highly placed party sources, who are in a position to know the prevailing view in the ruling Presidium, the question of the trials has been decided for the two Czechoslovak intellectuals have

time being in favor of centrist elements which are wary of arousing charges of preparing to subvert the state, informed sources said today.

Two Are Freed PRAGUE, Oct. 21 (Reuters)—Two Czechoslovak intellectuals have been released from prison after waiting 14 months for trial on charges of preparing to subvert the state, informed sources said today.

Party First Secretary Gustav Husak, who spent nine years in prison during the purges of "bourgeois nationalists" in the 1950s, has made his pledge of "socialist legality" and no political trials—only a week after the postponement of their trial, which was due to begin in April, 1969. But he has left the door to legal proceedingsajar by warning that those who violate the law will be punished.

The party sources conceded that some people are demanding trials. But they said that to comply would be the "easy way out" and would serve no purpose "other than to blow up into big personalities against people who are without any importance whatsoever in our society now."

Enemies of Regime PRAGUE, Oct. 21 (Reuters)—Rudolf Batarek, a former member of the Czech National Council (Parliament), and historian Jan Tazmar were freed yesterday, exactly a week after the postponement of their trial, which was due to begin in April, 1969. But he has left the door to legal proceedingsajar by warning that those who violate the law will be punished.

With international chess master Ludek Pachman and five other intellectuals they were charged with preparing to subvert the state through a ten-point petition they are alleged to have circulated in August, 1969, against the abandonment of Czechoslovak reforms.

Mr. Pachman, who had also been confined since August, 1968, was released early last week from the criminal wing of a Prague mental hospital and transferred to a civilian wing. He has been described as deeply despondent.

Israelis Sentence 2 Arab Guerrillas

TODAY'S ISRAEL

TEL AVIV, Oct. 21 (AP)—An Israeli military court has sentenced two Arab guerrillas to a total of 45 years' imprisonment for armed infiltration and possessing weapons and explosives.

Kadouri Omar, a 17-year-old student member of the el-Fatah guerrilla organization, was jailed for 20 years and an accomplice, Muhammad Yussef Hassan, received a 25-year term.

The rackets were first placed on sale last July. Because of White House restrictions banning their sale for commercial use, no bids were received. The restrictions were lifted for the second bidding.

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Lady Bird Johnson's White House Diary

By Nan Robertson

WASHINGTON. Oct. 21 (NYT)—Exactly one month after ordering the American bombing of North Vietnam in February, 1965—a date marking a significant escalation of the war—President Johnson told his wife that he saw no way out of the U.S. involvement.

"I can't get out," Lady Bird Johnson quotes him as saying on March 7, 1965. "I can't finish it with what I have got. So what the hell can I do?"

This is one of many piercing and often mournful insights from Mrs. Johnson's "A White House Diary," some of it published yesterday in the

first of two long installments in McCall's magazine. The 763-page book will be brought out by Holt, Rinehart & Winston Nov. 2. It is culled from almost two million words of tape-recorded memories during five years in the White House.

She is the first President's wife since Abigail Adams to keep such a journal during her husband's term of office. The diary begins on Nov. 22, 1963, the day John F. Kennedy was killed in Dallas in a motorcade two cars ahead of the Johnsons and ends on the day Richard M. Nixon was inaugurated, Jan. 20, 1969.

Mrs. Johnson's feelings fluctuate from elation to gloom to pity in this personal memoir.

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It is full of quotes and impressions of her own family, the Kennedy family, Mr. Nixon, Hubert H. Humphrey and hundreds of others.

In May, 1964, she was urging her husband to run for his first term in his own right as President, believing he would let himself and his country down if he did not.

Yet an entry in March, 1966, notes that she was "counting the months until March, 1968 [when her husband announced he would not run again for President], when it will be possible to say, as Truman did, 'I don't want this office, this responsibility, any longer, even if you want me. Find the strongest and most able man, and God bless you. Good-bye."

'Affable' Nixon

On March 13, 1966, she recorded: "One thing about our life, you never can tell whom you'll find in Lyndon's bedroom. I walked in this morning for coffee and who should be sitting there but Richard Nixon!"

She described Nixon as "relaxed and affable and well-tailored" as he told Mr. Johnson, garbed in pajamas and sipping tea, that he strongly supported the President's Vietnam policies and would never attack him personally while campaigning for Republican candidates. The diary indicates that President Johnson considerably respected Mr. Nixon, then in private life with a New York law firm.

The former First Lady writes of the Johnsons' fondness for Hubert Humphrey and "our belief in him." But she quickly cannot forget the "hilarious remark that Lyndon made" about the talkative Mr. Humphrey: "If I could just get him to Calvin Coolidge—famed as the most laconic President on record.

There is not one unkind word in this first installment about Mrs. Johnson's predecessor, Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis. She speaks of her as "gentle," a woman of "dignity."

Four days after the assassination, the two met in the White House, where Mrs. Kennedy was still living.

Mrs. Johnson's feelings fluctuate from elation to gloom to pity.

"Mrs. Kennedy was composed and radiating her particular sort of aliveness and charm and warmth," Mrs. Johnson wrote. "She is like an indescribably fresh flower and yet there is an element of steel and stamina within her to keep her going on as she has."

Robert Kennedy

There is a revealing conversation with then Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy on April 8, 1964, at the state funeral of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Mrs. Johnson relates: "At one point Bobby Kennedy said, 'Son, doing a wonderful job. Everybody says so.' And then, after a pause, he added, 'and so is your husband.'

"I appreciated that very much," Mrs. Johnson remarked. On one occasion Mrs. Johnson was gently but firmly rebuffed by Jacqueline Kennedy about five months after the assassination of the President. Visiting Mrs. Kennedy in her Georgetown home, Mrs. Johnson begged her to come to the White House for a meeting of the Committee for the Preservation of the White House.

"Lady Bird, I cannot return to the White House," Mrs. Kennedy replied. "You know, every place I go reminds me of all the places we lived."

She describes the "crux of my dilemma" with her daughters, with talks and time with them, having to be "sandwiched in." "If I'm going to win the battle to keep us all close together, I must find a way to apply



equal time to the girls, to Lyndon, to my public duties and to my own pursuits," she writes.

There are pictures of her eating late dinners alone and "rather forlornly" from a tray after hours of waiting for her husband to come upstairs at the White House. And of how, during her first weeks in the mansion, of being "cold all the time; I wanted a sweater when nobody else wanted a sweater. I didn't have any appetite, and I lost about five pounds. I found myself walking on tiptoe and talking in whispers."

But there are moments of joy: Her daughter Lucy's wedding, family birthdays and anniversaries and reunions. Mrs. Johnson expresses resignation and some sadness at her younger daughter Lucy's conversion to Catholicism. But there was boisterous merriment too at Lucy's flamboyance.

On the day of Lucy's supposedly low-key baptism into the Roman Catholic Church, on her 18th birthday, "in walked Lucy, about as inconspicuous as Brigitte Bardot. She had on a lovely white lace dress—it would have made a fine wedding dress—a rosary and a prayer book clasped in her hand," Mrs. Johnson records.

"Liz [Elizabeth Carpenter] took one look at her and said, 'My God, I've been with you through pierced ears, a Sting-ray car, that party where you had been, and now what is this? We all melted into laughter"

MADRID FESTIVAL

The Musical Riches in Spain

By Paul Moor

MADRID. Only after arriving in Madrid and looking through the festival programs did I turn back and scrutinize the festival's name: Tercero Festival de Música de América y España. Before my arrival, the festival's name had left me with the impression the programs would offer the same kind of fare as such bastions of the musical avant-garde as Darmstadt and Warsaw.

A fatuous reaction, I admit, to think that any festival devoted to the music of Spain and the Americas would automatically have to consist mostly of contemporary music. One full program of Spanish music dating from the period of Columbus's Spanish-financed discovery of America and from the Courts of Charles I and Philip II drove

me to the door.

Anyone familiar with the magnificent little harpsichord sonatas and other works by Domenico Scarlatti's Spanish pupil Padre Antonio Soler-Scarlatti with castanets, so to speak—or with the old Spanish music recorded on the Archiv label by the Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft knows that Spain has more musical riches to offer than just the numerous familiar works of Granados, Albéniz and De Falla. On that Columbian evening in Madrid, I heard a romance entitled "Los Brazos Traídos Canastero" by a composer identified only as Millán which struck me as a little gem, a real discovery.

Curious Mixture

All the other concerts did concentrate on contemporary music, although not necessarily on the avant-garde. In many ways the programs contained a curious mixture, for works by certain living composers proved more old-fashioned than others by composers now dead. The reason for this mixture lay in this festival's attempt to present not so much a cross-section as a panorama.

In accord with the considerable geographical area involved (in Spanish-speaking countries, the general term *América* includes

plies all America: North, Central, and South), much of the Madrid programs' emphasis fell on composers, most of them young, from the Spanish and Portuguese-speaking countries of the Western Hemisphere. The festival's sponsors—the Institute of Hispanic Culture and the General Administration for Fine Arts in Madrid, the Organization of American States in Washington, and three Spanish government ministries—made it possible for most of the composers of works performed to come to Madrid to attend all the events.

Daily lectures and discussions in addition to the concerts every evening offered the occasion for a great deal of cultural and intellectual cross-pollination which undoubtedly meant a lot to many of the gifted young people present, some of whom live and work in a hardly advantageous isolation. One festival official, for instance, described Alberto Villalpando to me as "Alberto's only composer." His modestly entitled "Music for Piano and Small Orchestra" showed skill and sensitivity, with wisps of folkloric material effectively interpolated into the work's predominantly contemporary idiom.

Young Brazilians

Several young Brazilians

attracted

attention.

Mario Nobre

performed the solo piano part in his own thunderously aggressive "Concierto Breve" with the Madrid Symphony Orchestra under Vicente Sperber. A sort of pop collage by Gilberto Mendes called "Blifum-A" combined thoroughly modern techniques with unsettling quotations from a wide variety of works—including Brahms' First Symphony, "Swan Lake," Paganini's "Perpetual Motion," and Richard Strauss' "Don Quixote."

José Almeida Prado, a young Brazilian living in Paris, dared to defy current fashion and produce a piece of program music, "Cantos Creacionais"; it showed the influence of one of his teachers, Olivier Messiaen, without capitulating to it. Another Brazilian work, a violin con-

certo by a lovely girl of

menian descent, attracted

attention as if it might b

come straight out of mod

Arménia before Soviet ex

posers finally managed to o

throw the Stalinist stric

t against dodecaphony.

This report can do little m

than mention two of prese

day Spain's most gifted pa

avant-gardists, Luis de Pa

and Cristóbal Halffter, who

won world-wide recogn

ition because of performance

feats. Pablo withdrew

work of his originally sched

uled and substituted for it an e

smaller, no longer repre

sentative one called "Prosodas."

Another Spaniard, Te

Marco, produced perhaps

most interesting Spanish w

performed during my visit

work for string quartet cal

"Aira," splendidly performed the Philadelphia Quartet. M

of the piece consisted of a s

it showed considerable imagin

iveness in its tone-colors, n

requiring the first violin

bow a suspended cymbal, n

calling upon other members

sound little antique finger

cymbals, now giving the pe

formers parts not only to pl

but also to vocalize. I coul

help tuning over what Lo

320 of the American Federa

of Musicians would have sa

about all that.

The United States emig

with only limited distinc

tions provided by Leon Kir

ner's First Quartet, a vigor

and meritorious work but ha

new or representative of i

talented composer today. Robe

Sunderling's "Chamber Music II

seemed to me the sort of musi

Paul Hindemith might hav

written if he had lived toda

John Corigliano's Piano Con

certo provided "Hilda Some

with a flashy solo part, but

comparison with domine

trends in international co

temporary composition o

must classify the work itself

conservative, not to say re

actionary. The audience ate

up, and Mr. Corigliano ackn

ledged the applause beam

like an excited, clean-cut

legian.

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1970

Page 9

Banker Tells Business It Must Mend Ways

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21.—The president of the world's biggest commercial bank warned yesterday that business must either respond constructively to the challenges of the New Left and the consumer movement or suffer drastic changes imposed from outside.

A. W. Clausen, president and chief executive officer of Bank of America, termed "inadequate" the response of defenders of business such as economist Milton Friedman who declare that the only responsibility of business is to increase its profits.

"Nobody can expect to make profits—or to have any meaningful use for profits—if the whole fabric of society is being ripped to shreds," said Mr. Clausen.

In his speech to the Los Angeles area Chamber of Commerce he declared:

"Corporate enterprise... will be able to survive in tomorrow's world if—and only if—it continues to follow an evolutionary course of action."

Attacks and History

Mr. Clausen said the attacks of the New Left are "the same—harshness, the same caustic and chanks" as those of leftist movements dating back to the 1840s in Europe. "The difference,"



A. W. Clausen

he said, "is that today they are more numerous, more articulate, and have re-emerged at a time when the ideologically uncompromised among us are more receptive to calls for action, however self-destructive the action ultimately may be."

But smog, crowding and oil stocks are urgent issues, Mr. Clausen said, and critics of "the system" are drawn also from "the middle-aged, middle-class, not-so-alien majority" in the consumer movement which "wants" to put the individual back in the center of things.

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Strike at GM Cited in U.S. Orders Drop

3.1% Fall Registered For Durable Goods

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (Reuters)—New orders for durable goods dropped 3.1 percent, or \$63 million, in September to a seasonally adjusted \$2.58 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

It was the second consecutive decline in durable orders, which fell 3.2 percent in August after four straight monthly upturns.

As in August, the department's Census Bureau attributed the decline mainly to a shrinkage of orders in the transportation and machinery industries. But orders for primary metals also showed a decline in the last month.

GMI Effect

The Commerce Department noted that a major portion of the decline reflected the strike against General Motors, which began in mid-September.

This accounted for most of the \$356 million drop in the month's transportation orders.

The department said also that improvements in business orders in recent months indicate that plant and equipment spending will be well maintained into the early months of 1971.

Durable goods shipments declined 4.5 percent, or \$21 million, to \$3.65 billion in September. It follows a 0.7 percent decline in the previous month.

Unfilled orders dropped 1.1 percent, or \$84 million, to \$79.7 billion.

The second consecutive decline for this component, unfilled orders dropped sharply in the machinery industries and about half of the drop was attributed to the communications industry.

Housing Outlook

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (WP)—New housing construction should increase approximately 20 percent during 1971 to almost 1.7 million units, McGraw-Hill's respected F.W. Dodge construction outlook predicted yesterday.

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Commenting on the suit, an Eli Lilly spokesman said: "We have a valid and binding agreement to acquire the Elizabeth Arden Sales Corp. and we are confident that our position will be upheld."

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Art Buchwald

Curse Is Working

WASHINGTON.—There is a great deal of soul-searching going on in this country as to why things have gone wrong. The Democrats blame the Republicans; the Republicans blame the radical liberals. The students blame the establishment; the establishment blames Doctor Spock.

The one thing everyone seems in agreement on is that we're in a mess. The only thing no one is in agreement on is how we got into it.

I can now reveal the exact date and hour when things started going downhill in the United States. I can also reveal, for the first time, the reason why.

On Nov. 10, 1958, at 11 a.m., a small brown package insured for \$10,000 was delivered to the Smithsonian Institution. Inside was the famous "Hope" diamond, a gift to the United States by Harry Winston, one of America's famous jewelers.

The Smithsonian was thrilled to have such a beautiful stone to display to the public. But what the American officials did not take into consideration was that the diamond had a curse on it and brought bad luck to anyone who owned it.

Here are just a few of the things that happened to people who possessed the Hope diamond.

Louis XIV gave it to his mistress, Mme. de Montespan, and immediately abandoned her. The king himself contracted an incurable disease and finished his reign in disgrace.

The beautiful Princesse de Lamballe wore the diamond and was beaten to death by a mob during the French Revolution. Her head was paraded before Marie Antoinette, her closest friend. King Louis XVI, who inherited the stone, and his lovely Marie didn't fare any better.

The diamond was missing for several years, then it turned up in the possession of Wilhelm Fals, a Dutch diamond-cutter.

Write your congressman before it's too late!



MARY BLUME

James Baldwin: The Survivor of an Era

PARIS.—Several hundred years ago, in 1683, James Baldwin, the most articulate spokesman on what was then called the Negro problem, published a book with the prophetic title, "The Fire Next Time."

Today, he is considered an oracle. It's a very unnerving kind of label. I don't feel like an oracle, he says. "What I said has become true and I wish it hadn't." "The Fire Next Time" was written as a plea. The fact that it turned out to be true makes it very difficult to keep writing.

In 1963 Mr. Baldwin was asking white people to try to find out in their own hearts why it is necessary to have a nigger in the first place." At that time he worked for CORE, lectured on civil rights, and had hope. "I am in a sense the only survivor of that period," he says. "The last years have been difficult because all my friends have been killed off. It's a very bloody record."

Today, he says, it's a different scene altogether. "People are no longer discussing the Negro problem—they're talking about those savages and guerrillas, which is progress."

"What amazes me is that Americans were able to delude themselves for so long. They don't see that the Jonathan Jacksons and Angela Davises are different from the mafios and porters they knew."

"No one seems to realize that the black situation can't change until all America changes."

Bleak Situation

The situation in the United States is so bleak now, Mr. Baldwin finds, that even the easiest black accommodationists can't talk to the government. "American society leaves a lot of people with no recourse, with no place to turn, with no hope of making the government turn to our needs."

"To have the President of the United States in competition with the governor of Alabama for votes is dispiriting," Mr. Baldwin says. "I would think it would even be dispiriting if you were white."

A slight man with the sharp humor and easy manner of a deeply serious but thoroughly unsophisticated person, James Baldwin was born in Harlem and in 1948 came on a fellowship to France, where he completed his first play, "The Amen Corner," and his first three books, "Tell It on the Mountain," "Notes of a Native Son," and the novel, "Giovanni's Room." He left in 1957, during the Algerian war.

"Nous ne sommes pas des racistes," the French say. It's a very attractive



"The last years have been difficult because all my friends have been killed off."

BLEAK SITUATION

notion, but it's not true. As long as they think that, they will be. He left because "it became intolerable to sit in France and talk about America." From France he went straight to Little Rock. It was his first trip to the South.

In recent years Mr. Baldwin has lived mostly in Istanbul, though he was in the United States working on a film script about Malcolm X when both Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy were murdered. The film script didn't work out.

"We simply couldn't agree about what life meant. It wasn't that anyone was being wicked or devious. They were just being Hollywood."

Back in Paris

He is now living in Paris again, writing and starting a film production company, Berl's Films, in collaboration with Tria French and Shelley Roffman's Shelltree Productions. His attitude to living in Paris is very different from 1948:

"Twenty-two years ago I felt—insomuch as you can recall what you felt 22 years ago—that I was an expatriate and I never wanted to go home. Now it is impossible for an American to be an expatriate in any meaningful sense because America is everywhere. While a few years ago I wouldn't have talked about Angela Davis on French soil, today I feel that Angela Davis is part of the world."

Mr. Baldwin feels that Angela Davis is a victim of what used to be called guilt by association in the old McCarthy days. He is dubious about such "evidence" as her having signed her name when purchasing dreams. "It's as if I were a junkie and ordered heroin by check—it's another example of the credibility gap—which is an elegant way of saying we're being lied to."

Work in Progress

This winter a book of tape-recorded conversations between Margaret Mead and James Baldwin, "A Rap on Race" will be published. Mr. Baldwin is working on "No Name in the Streets," a long overdue nonfiction book which was going to be a collection of old unpublished civil rights essays, but will be completely new instead. Tucked away somewhere he has a novel in progress, which is now just a series of legal pads held together by a rubber band.

"At bottom," he says, "I am really a novelist. In a sense I am trying to clear the decks and get back to being an artist." He knows the decks may never be cleared.

"The chaos you were born in establishes your attitude to the world," Mr. Baldwin says. "The problem of withdrawal you have to work on: You can't really withdraw, that's another kind of death. Or at least it would be to me."

He likes to sum up his position as an artist by quoting from a book on Dickens: "How does a person who begins in chaos establish a coherent life? How does a person who does not withdraw avoid being destroyed by the evil in the world?"

The problem of being both a creator and an activist gets harder—the cost gets higher each year. Right now it's prohibitive—but Mr. Baldwin does not like to dwell on the conflict.

"In my mind it's not such a great division," he says. "Life's more important than art, that's what makes art important."

"Life reduces itself to work. Whatever the piece of work is, that's what I want to do."

PEOPLE:**A Non-Shaggy Dog Story**

"Wanted: One Bald Dog." This advertisement was placed by a London firm which said it would give the dog a free hair weaving. Normally, the firm specializes in hair weaving for human beings, but it edged into a dog house when it received a suspicious looking consignment of hair from Italy.

"We didn't much like the look of it," said a representative for the firm, "so we put it under a microscope. It was dog hair—but," he hastily assured, "of superior quality."

The trouble is, the hair can only be used on another dog. Thus the advertisement. "It would be too much trouble to send the hair back to Italy," added the spokesman, apparently thinking it easier to find a bald dog.

It's hard to imagine being put under arrest when you're already settled in your cell, but from Norrköping, Sweden, comes the report of a prisoner whose love letters were so hot they got him arrested for a second time. Prison censors at first found nothing but true love in the inmate's letters, but then narcotics police began to read between the lines. The prisoner was using the love letters to tell his girl friend how to order and pay for deliveries of drugs from several European countries. When his passion could not be contained in his letters, he was known to use the prison telephone to make his contacts. Police found his customer files in his cell, and arrested him on the spot.

UNRESIGNED: Australian Army Minister Andrew Peacock, who tendered his resignation twice after his wife appeared in a color advertisement for bedsheets. The 31-year-old minister said he took a serious view of the magazine advertisement because his wife, Susan, was described in it as the wife of Australia's youngest federal minister. Peacock explained to newsmen that he had "the temerity" to tell his wife not to do it again. "She's a very independent woman," he added ruefully. Prime Minister John Gorton refused to be drawn on Peacock's resignations.

George Brown, who was foreign secretary for two years in Harold Wilson's Labor party government, yesterday became George-Brown, Mr. Brown—or Mr. George-Brown—had the hyphen added by dead poll to enable himself to be known as Lord George-Brown. Mr. George-Brown won a life peerage earlier this year.

W. O. FARWIG